A case of pregnancy complicated by antiphospholipid syndrome
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Objective
The Antiphospholipid syndrome can compromise both mother and baby; and can cause fetal growth restriction, preeclampsia, stillbirth, and hypo-perfusion of the placenta.

Methods
Our case is a patient with preeclampsia, treated with methyl-dopa and Aspirin. Post-partum antiphospholipid antibodies were found.

Results
In 35th week of pregnancy we diagnosed intrauterine fetal demise and labour was induced, delivering after 10 hours. Weight was 1670 grams and had thrombosis of the body (pictures). The placenta was calcified (picture 1), weighing 280 grams and measured 12x13x2. 5 cm. There were infarcts present (picture1) and a haematoma (picture3) in the placenta. There was also haematoma of the umbilical cord (pictures 2, 4).

Conclusion
In our case, the Antiphospholipid syndrome harmed both fetus and the placenta. Fibrin deposits in the placenta caused hyper coagulation and intravascular coagulation, micro-thrombosis in fetal organs and disturbance of utero-placental circulation. The result were placental hypo perfusion, fetal growth restriction and intrauterine demise.